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NORTH VIETNAM

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To control this disease, provinces must urgently and carefully inspect ricefields, especially areas which are regularly infected every year, areas affected by the disease during the recent germination period and bad quality fields or fields where large quantities of chemical fertilizers were used irrationally. Newly affected areas must be isolated, and the infection immediately eliminated through prescribed measures in order to firmly prevent expansion to larger areas.

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#### VAN TIEN DUNG REVIEWS 1975 SPRING OFFENSIVE

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 2330 GMT 5 Apr 76 BK

[Part I of undated NHAN DAN article entitled "Great Spring Victory--A Summation of Sen Gen Van Tien Dung's Accounts of the Combat Situation in the Spring of 1975;" this part subtitled "Revolutionary Violence"]

[Text] In the spring of 1974 after the Giap Dan Tet, a conference of high-ranking military cadres was convened at house No 33, Pham Ngu Lao Street, Hanoi, including delegates from the various battlefields, armed services, branches and divisions, and representatives of various organs of the Defense Ministry and the General Staff to discuss and study the resolution of the party Central Committee's 21st Plenum held in October 1973. Comrades Le Duan and Le Duc Tho called on the conference to explain the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee's 21st Plenum resolution. Also on this occasion, the VWP Central Committee Political Bureau, the National Assembly and the government decided to bestow the military rank of general on some high-ranking cadres and top leading cadres of the army. President Ton Duc Thang addressed the conferees.

Each army cadre and combatant was elated to be enlightened by the party Central Committee regarding the progress and bright prospects of the revolution. We considered the instructions given at the conference by the Comrade First Secretary of the party Central Committee and President Ton Duc Thang as orders of the party and state for the entire army to surge forward. By then, more than a year had passed since the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. This was a great victory for the revolutionary struggle of our nation and at the same time a shameful defeat for the U.S. imperialists. However, our people in the south had not been able to enjoy a single peaceful day. The U.S. puppets had signed the agreement but remained unwilling to implement it. They continued to pursue Vietnamization, which was in fact a neocolonialist war.

To increase the strength of the puppet army so that it could stand on its own and become decisively superior to our army, the United States--before and after its military withdrawal--had sent to the south nearly 700 aircraft, more than 500 artillery pieces, nearly 600 tanks and armored cars, many warships, much ammunition and other materiel. Immediately after the signing of the agreement, the United States and Thieu loudly called for "territorial immersion" and concentrated forces on implementing such plans as the 3-year 1973-1975 pacification program, the 6-month pacification program from March to August 1973, the Ly Thuong Kiet military plan and the 5-year 1974-1979 army construction plan, which were aimed at destroying the revolutionary armed forces and organizations and our bases in the areas under their control in the countryside and in the cities. These plans were also aimed at eliminating the "leopard skin" pattern. They mounted an economic blockade against and nibbled at our liberated areas adjacent to the cities and in the mountainous regions and proceeded toward eliminating the liberated zone and the liberation armed forces as well as the people's administration in an attempt to control the entire south.